



Using Data Locally to Inform Prevention Efforts

**NC State Health Director's
Conference**

January 21, 2016



North Carolina
Injury & Violence
PREVENTION Branch

Agenda

- Overview of NC-VDRS
- OCME case studies of child deaths/role of prevention teams in counties/CFR Teams
- Awareness and use of NC-VDRS statewide- UNC Capstone Team



Background to NVDRS

Violent Deaths in the US

- **55,000** Americans die from violence
 - Entire population of Halifax or Edgecombe County, NC
 - MVT (40,000) & HIV (14,000)
 - Suicide (35,000) & Assaults (18,000)

- Homicide and suicide affect **young and old**

Homicide 2nd leading cause of death – persons 15-24 years

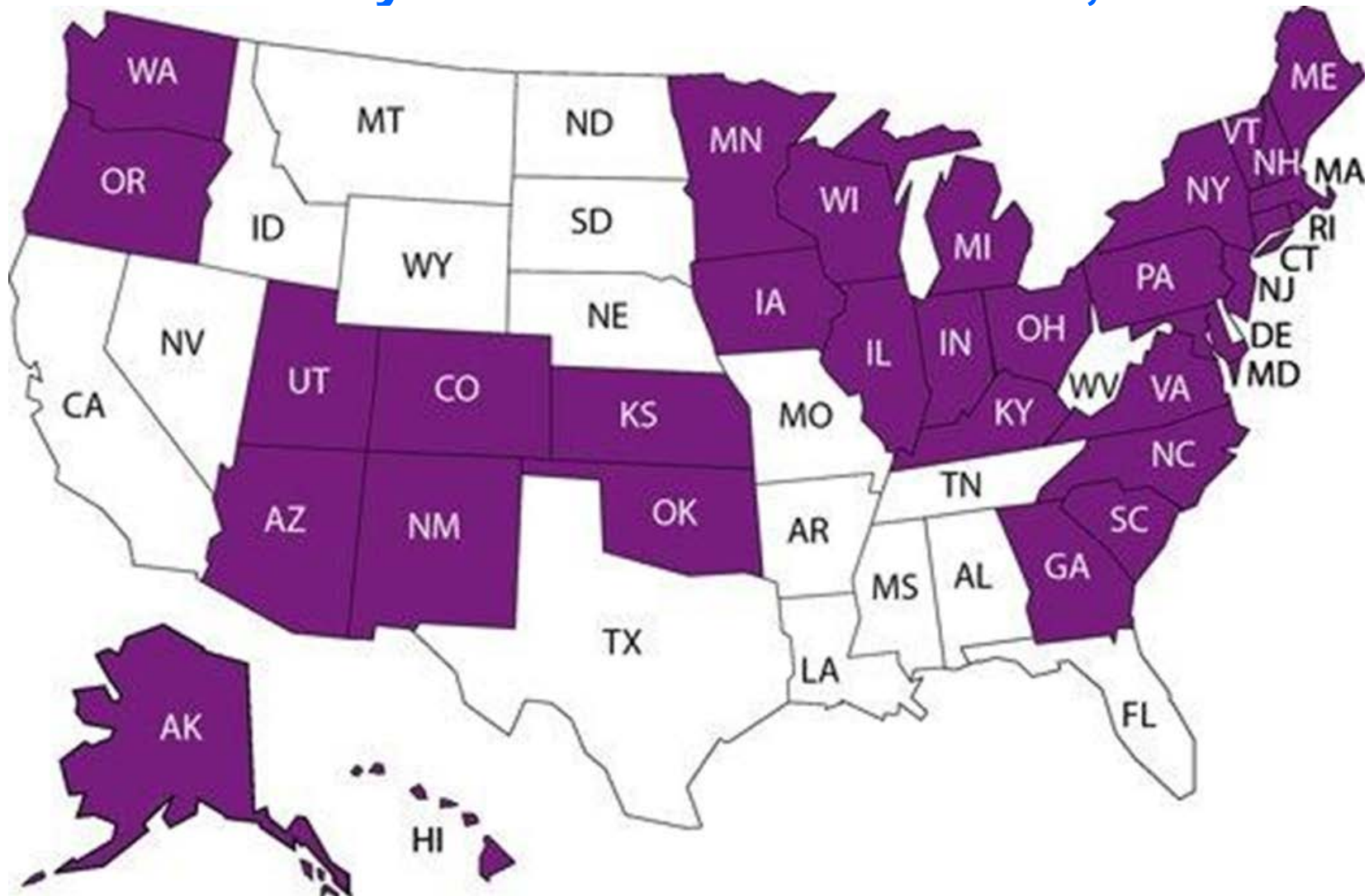
Suicide:

- 2nd leading cause for persons 25-34 years
- 3rd leading cause for persons 10-24
- 4th leading cause for persons 35-54

What is the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS)?

1. Population-based, public health reporting system on deaths from violence managed by the CDC
 - Funding through competitive application
 - Ultimate goal to fund 50 states and territories
2. Data are collected by states and sent to CDC
 - Data on homicides, suicides, and deaths from unintentional firearm, legal intervention and undetermined intent obtained from multiple sources
 - Personal identifiers are removed
3. Provides timely and detailed data on incidents where someone is killed by violence, including victims, suspects, weapons, circumstances and their inter-relationships.

Currently Funded NVDRS States, 2015



Data Sources

- Data are gathered from multiple sources
 - Death Certificates (SCHS)
 - Medical Examiner (OCME)
 - Law Enforcement (Local)
 - NC-IBRS(SBI)

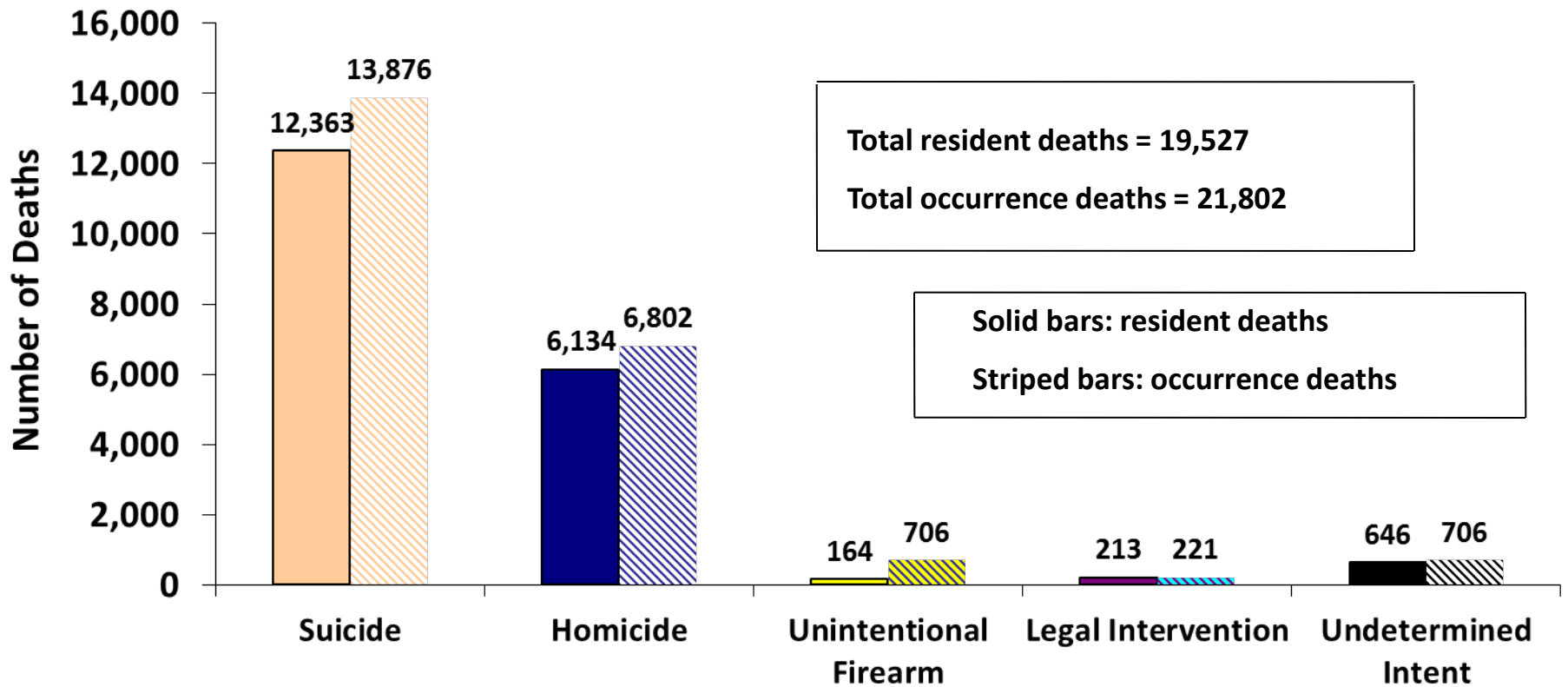
Types of Information Gathered

- Demographics (victim and suspect)
- Circumstances of the event
- Alcohol/drug use by the victim
- Type of location where the event happened
- Type of weapon used
- Relationship between the victim and suspect

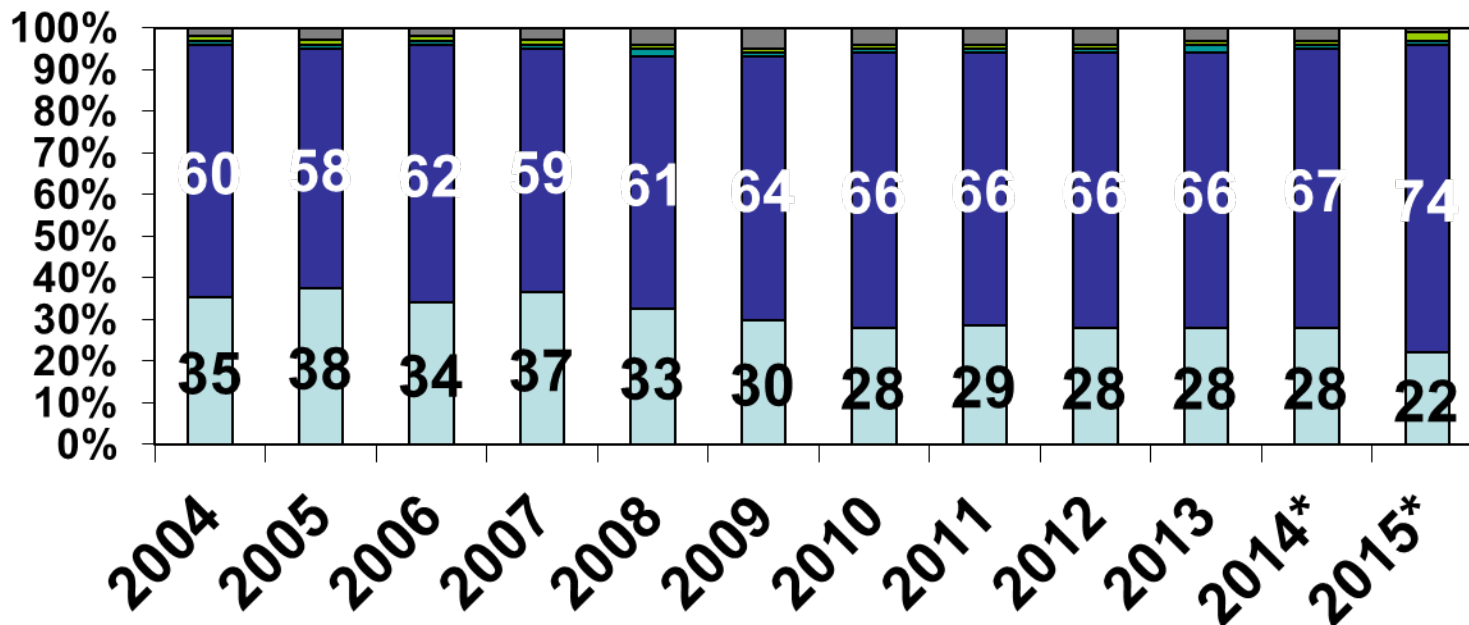


Findings to Date

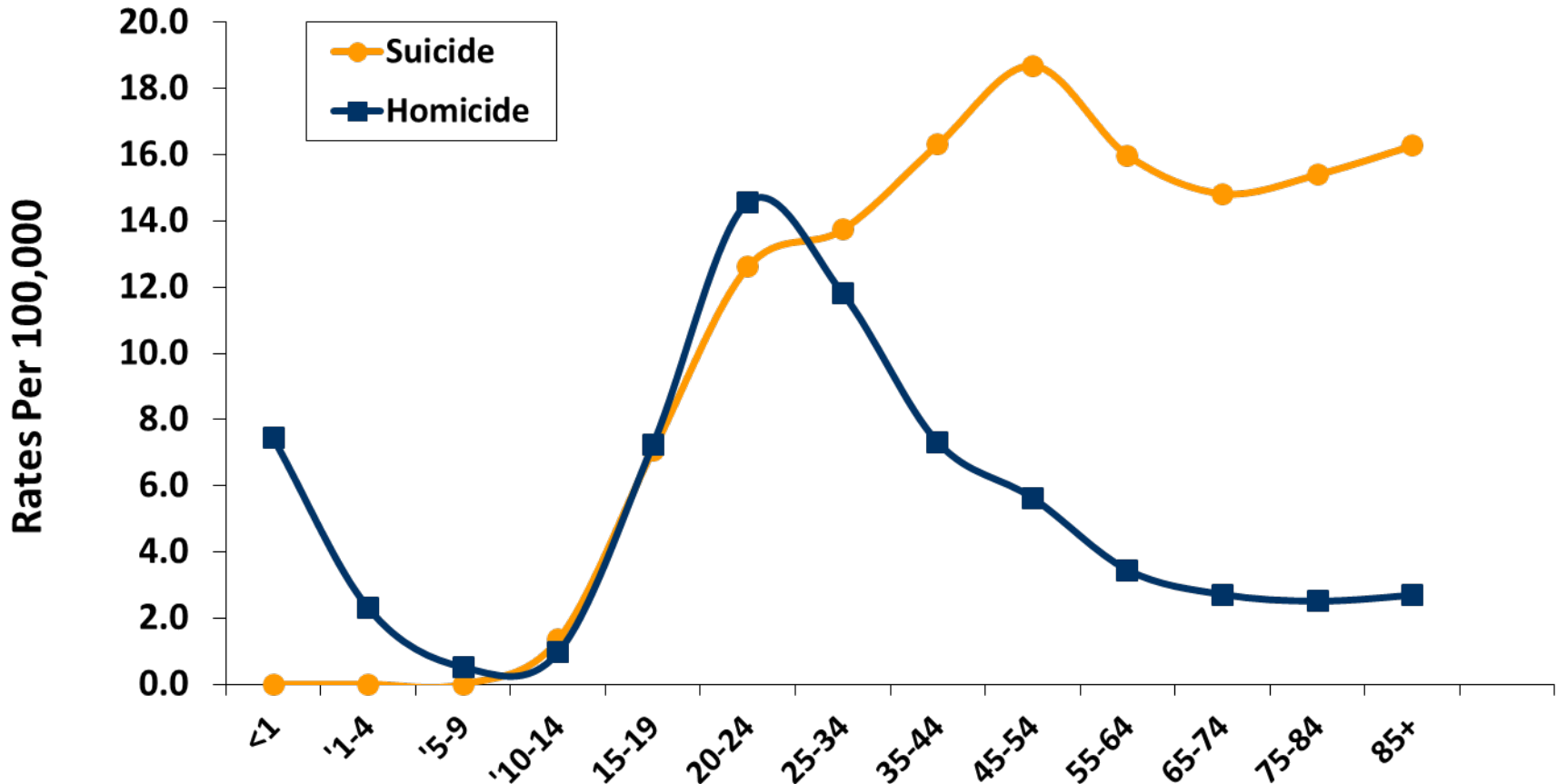
Deaths by Manner/Intent: Resident and Occurrence Deaths North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System, 2004-2015*



Percent of deaths due to Violence by Manner/Intent: Occurrence Deaths (NC-VDRS, 2004-2015*)



Violent Death Rates by Manner/Intent and Age: N.C. Residents (NC-VDRS, 2004-2014*)



*provisional data 2014
As of Dec 30, 2015.

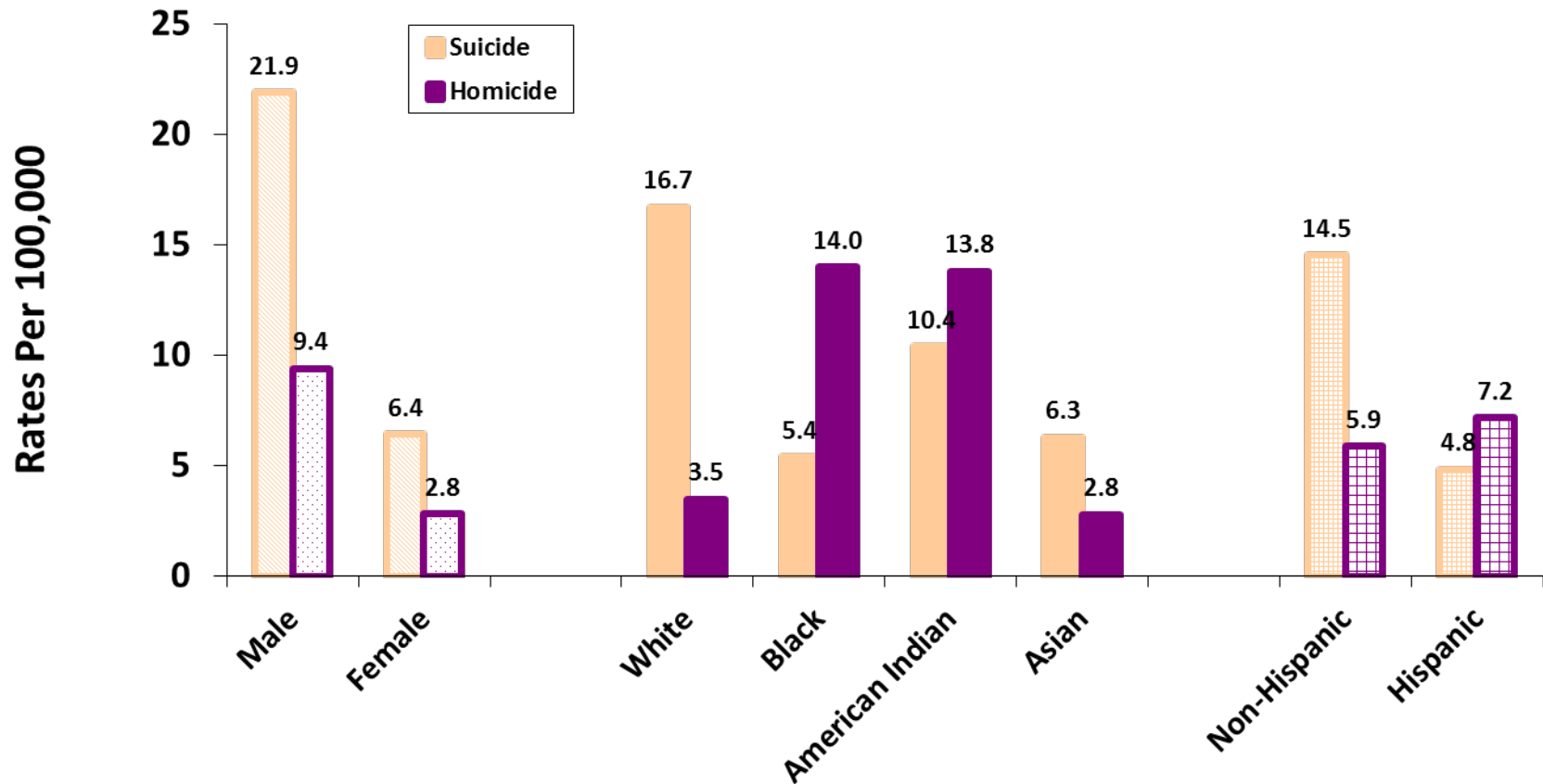
North Carolina Violent Death

NC VDRS

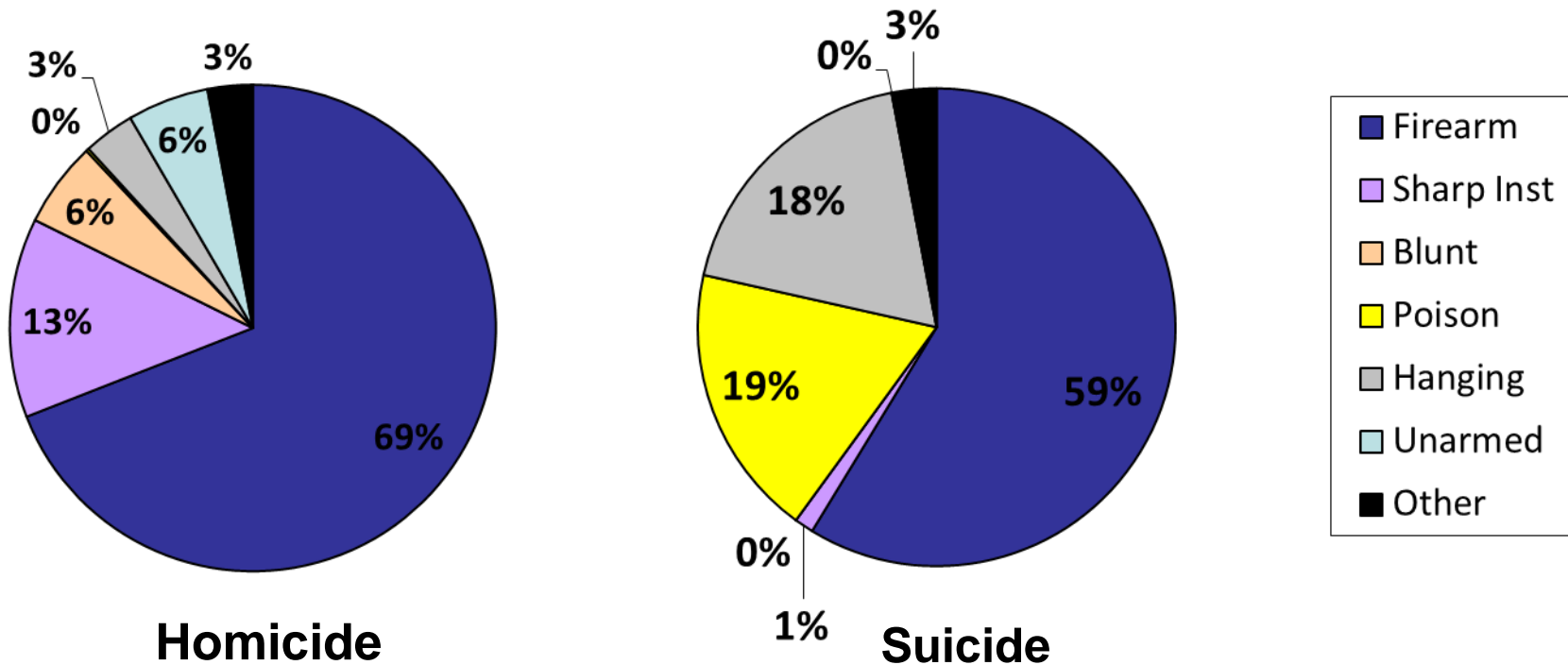
Reporting System

North Carolina
Injury & Violence
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Violent Death Rates by Manner/Intent, Sex and Race/Ethnicity: N.C. Residents (NC-VDRS, 2004-2014*)



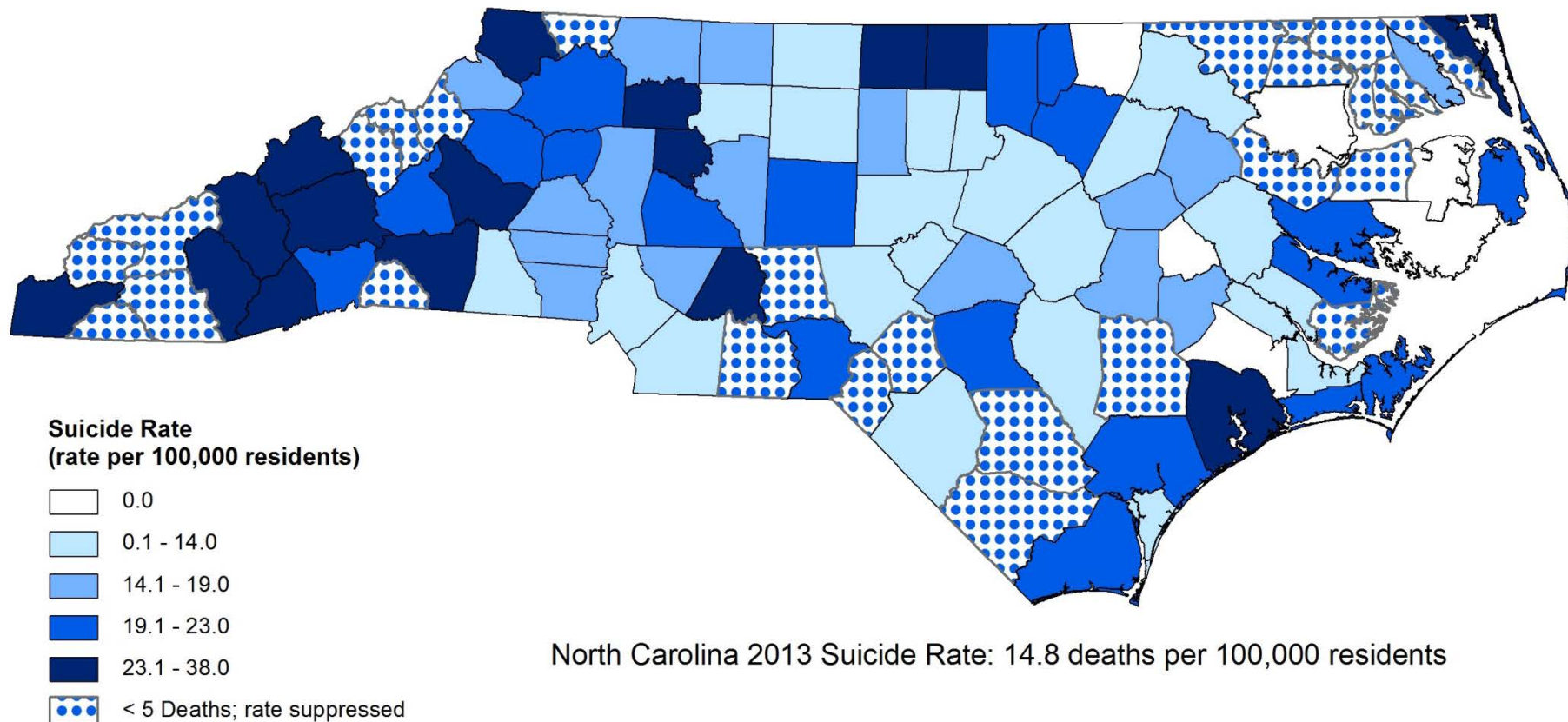
Percent of Deaths by Method of Fatal Injury: N.C. Residents (NC-VDRS, 2004-2015*)



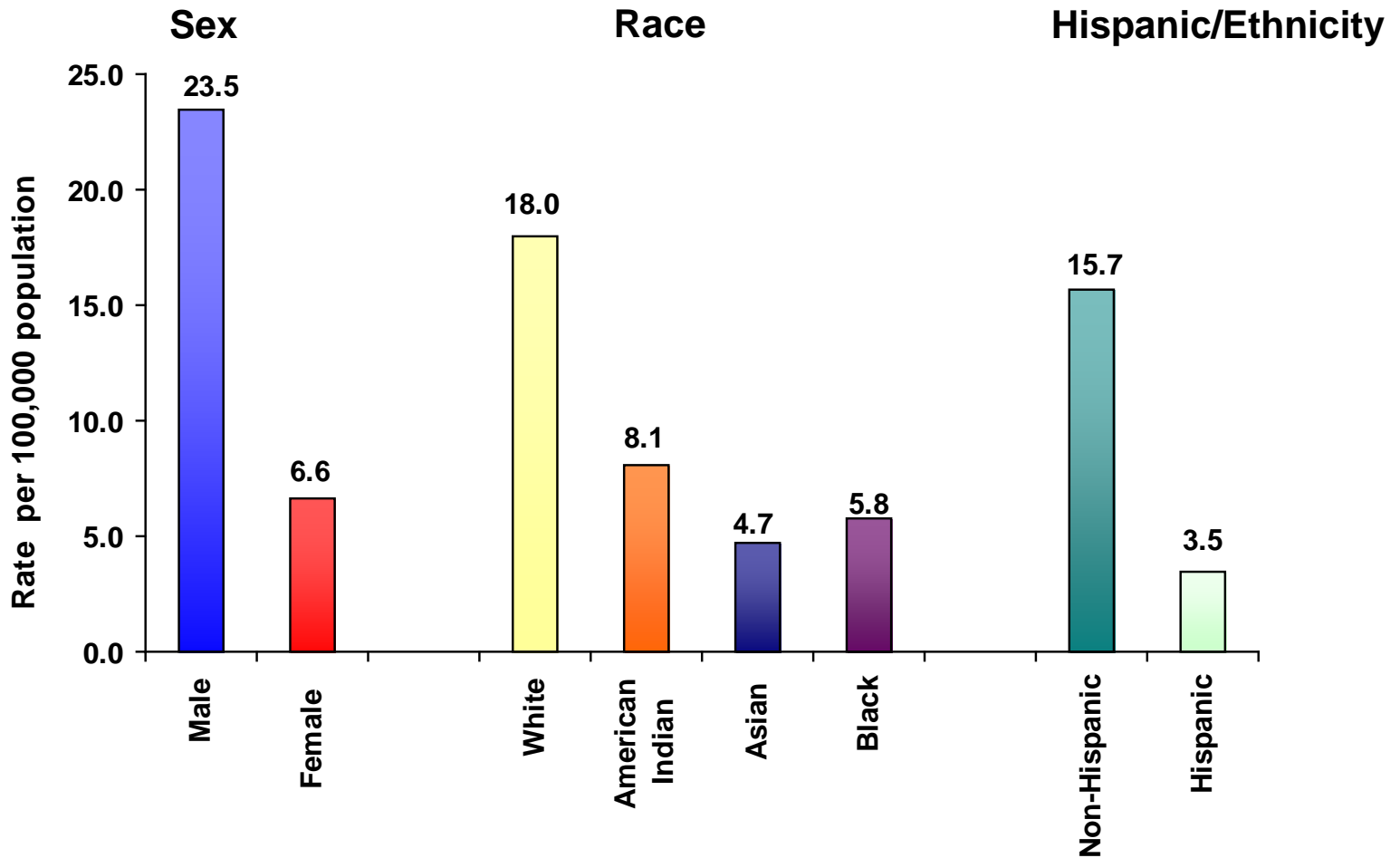


Suicide

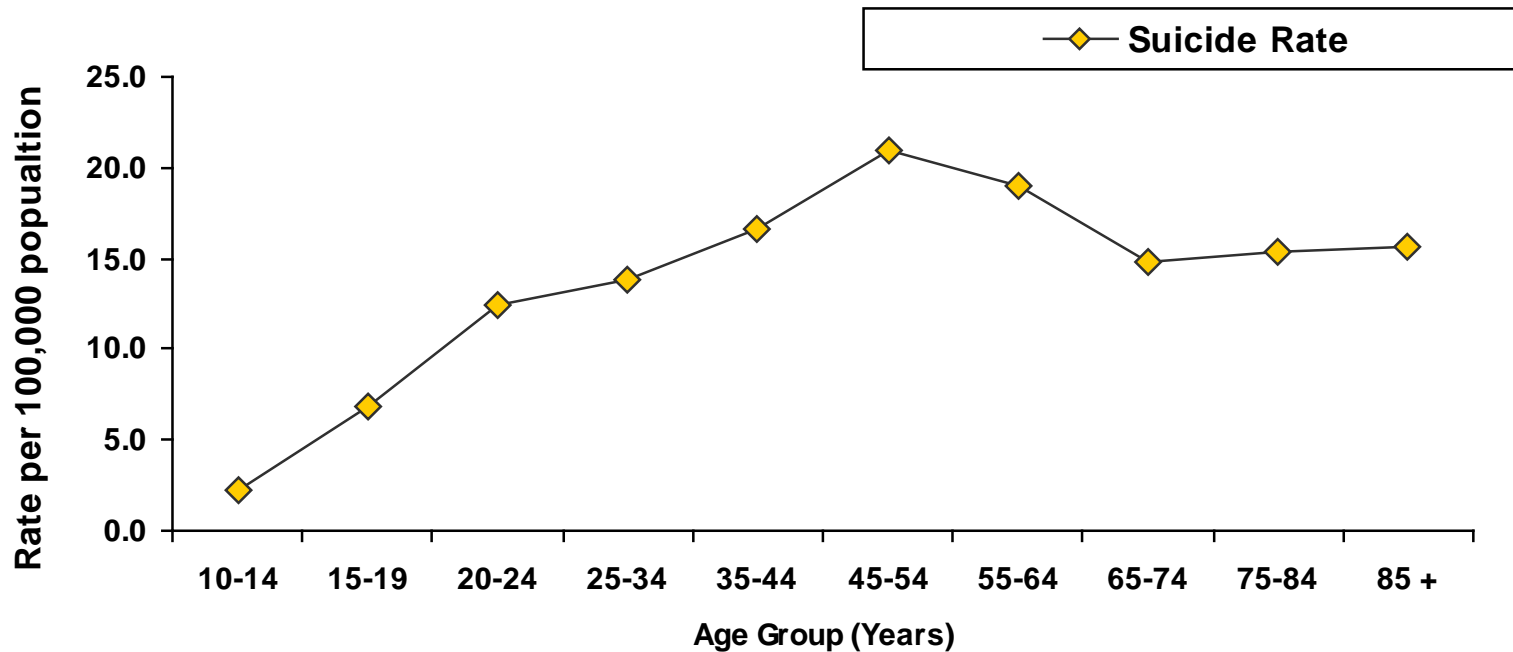
Suicide Rate per 100,000 by County of Residence: NC-VDRS 2013



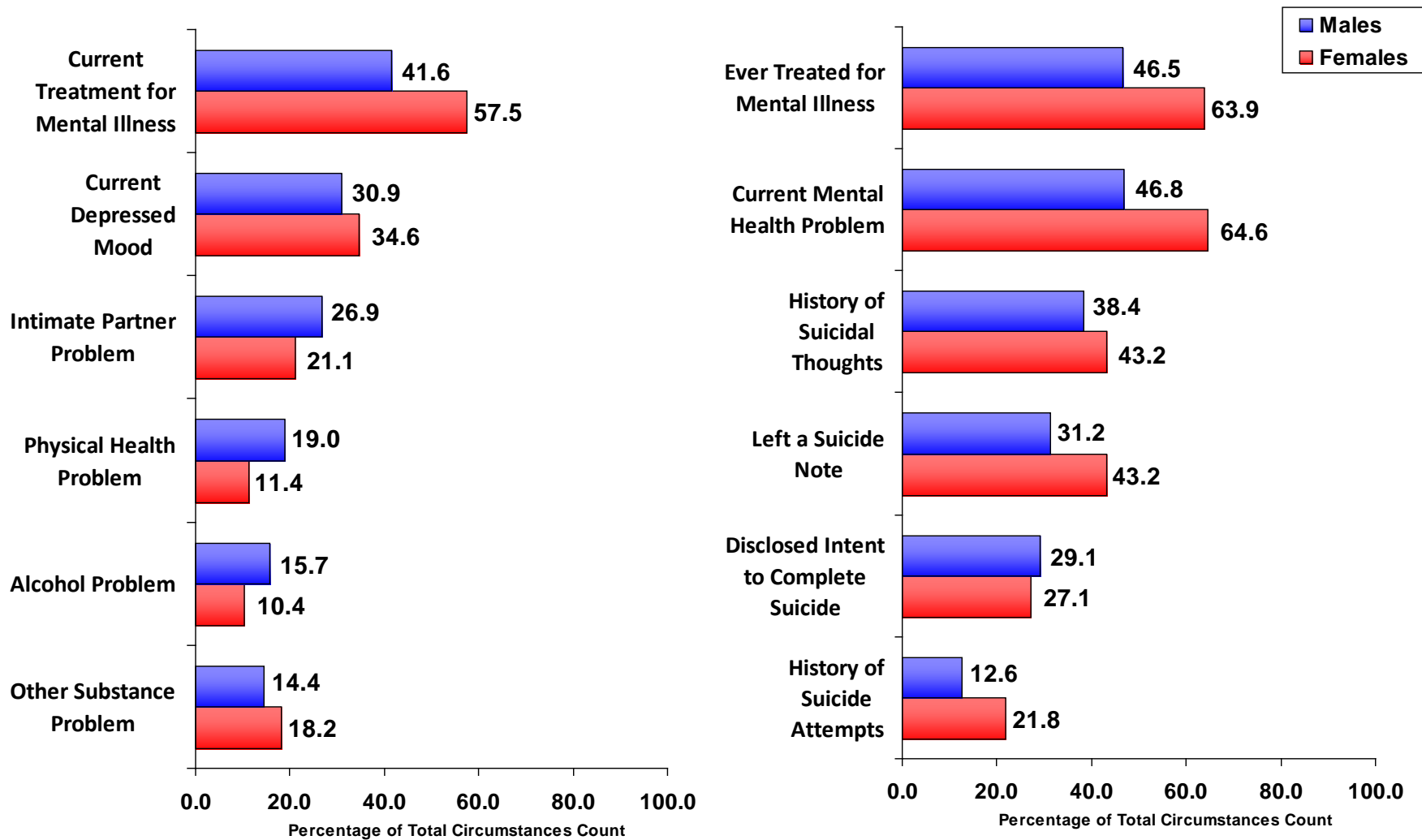
Suicide Rates by Sex, Race and Ethnicity: N.C. Residents (NC-VDRS, 2013)



Suicide Rates by Age Group for Ages 10 or Older: N.C. Residents (NC-VDRS, 2013)



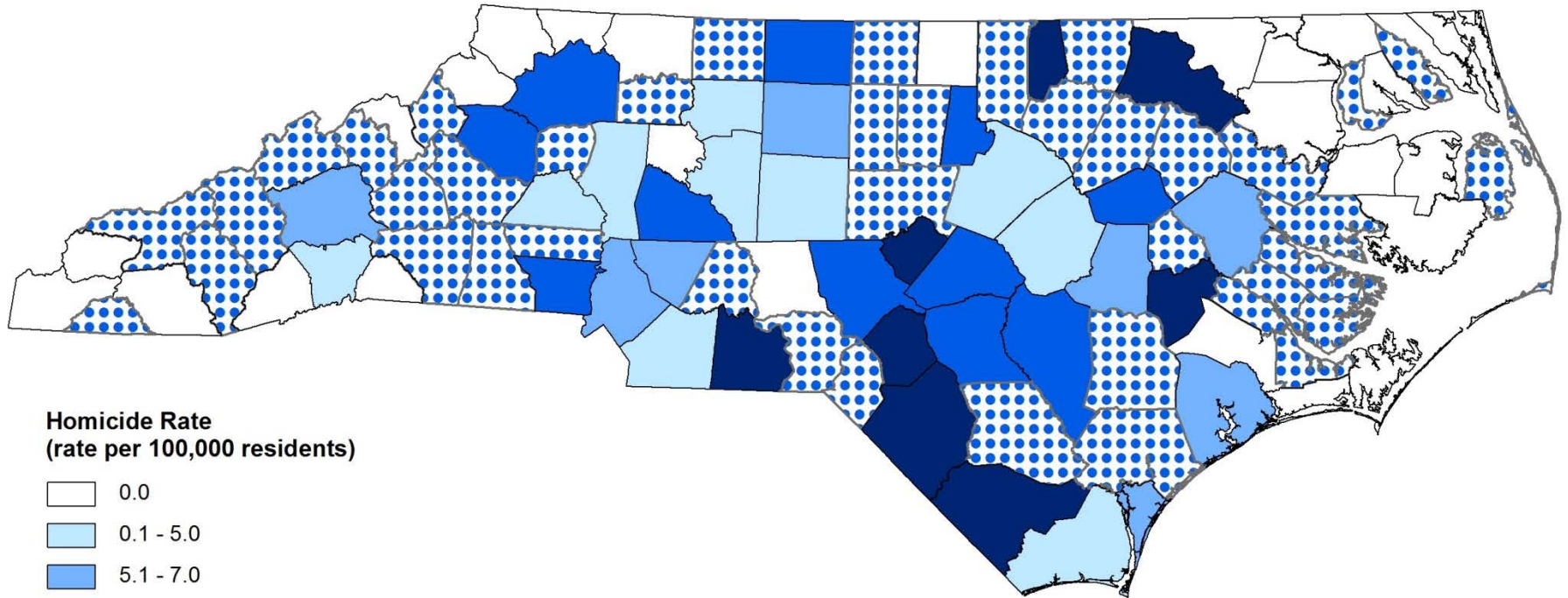
Suicide Circumstances: N.C. Residents (NC-VDRS, 2013)



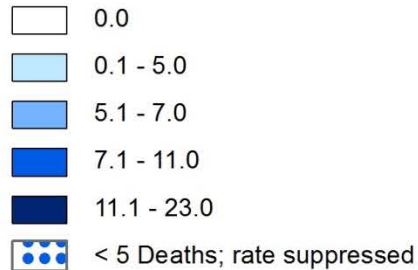


Homicide

Homicide Rate per 100,000 by County of Residence: NC-VDRS 2013

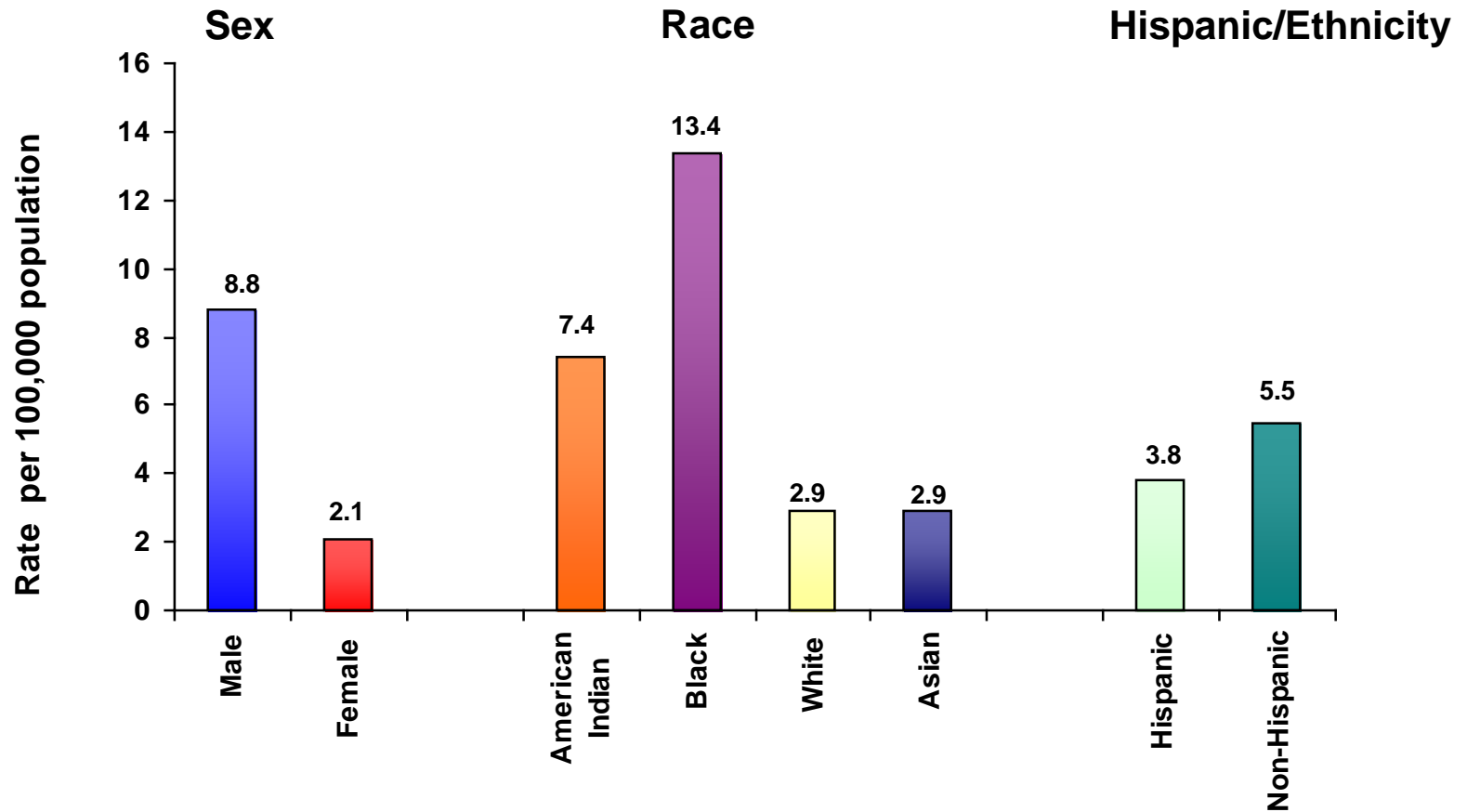


Homicide Rate
(rate per 100,000 residents)

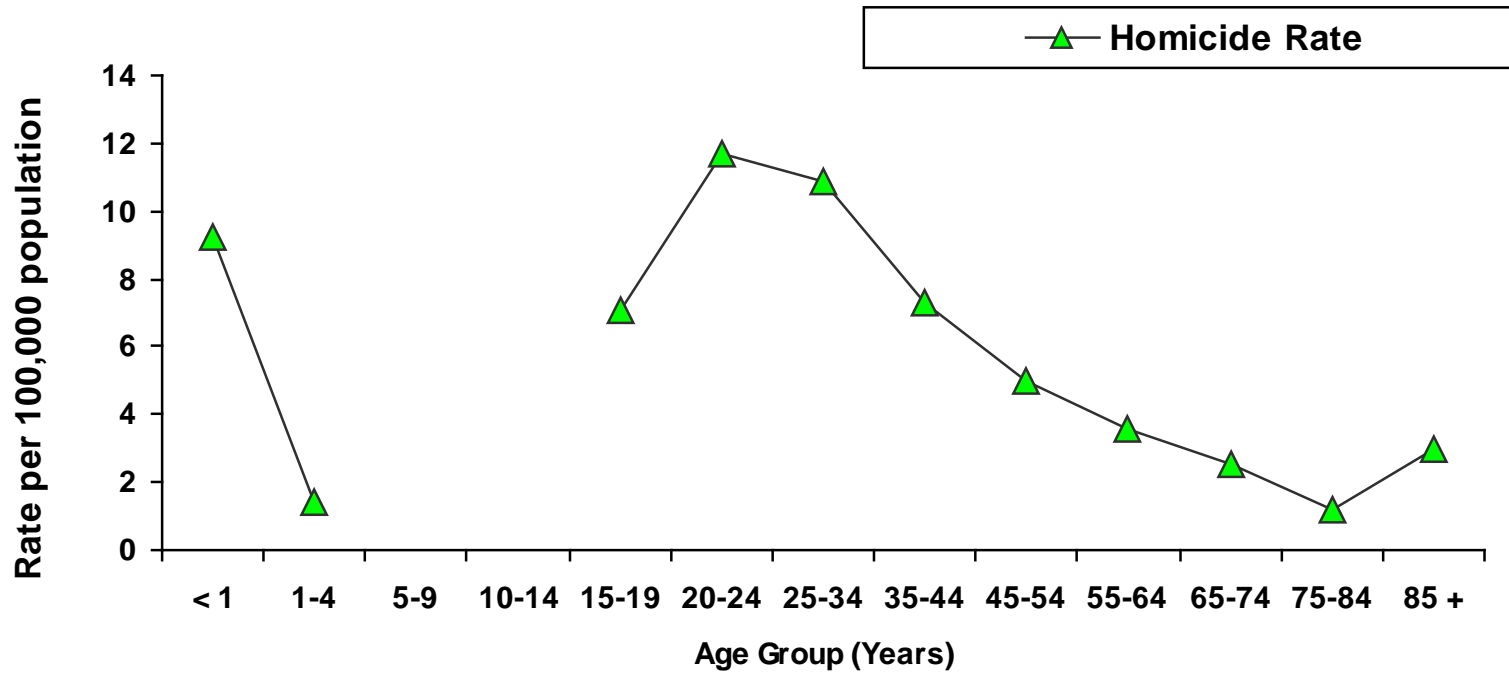


North Carolina 2013 Homicide Rate: 5.4 deaths per 100,000 residents

Suicide Rates by Sex, Race and Ethnicity: N.C. Residents (NC-VDRS, 2013)



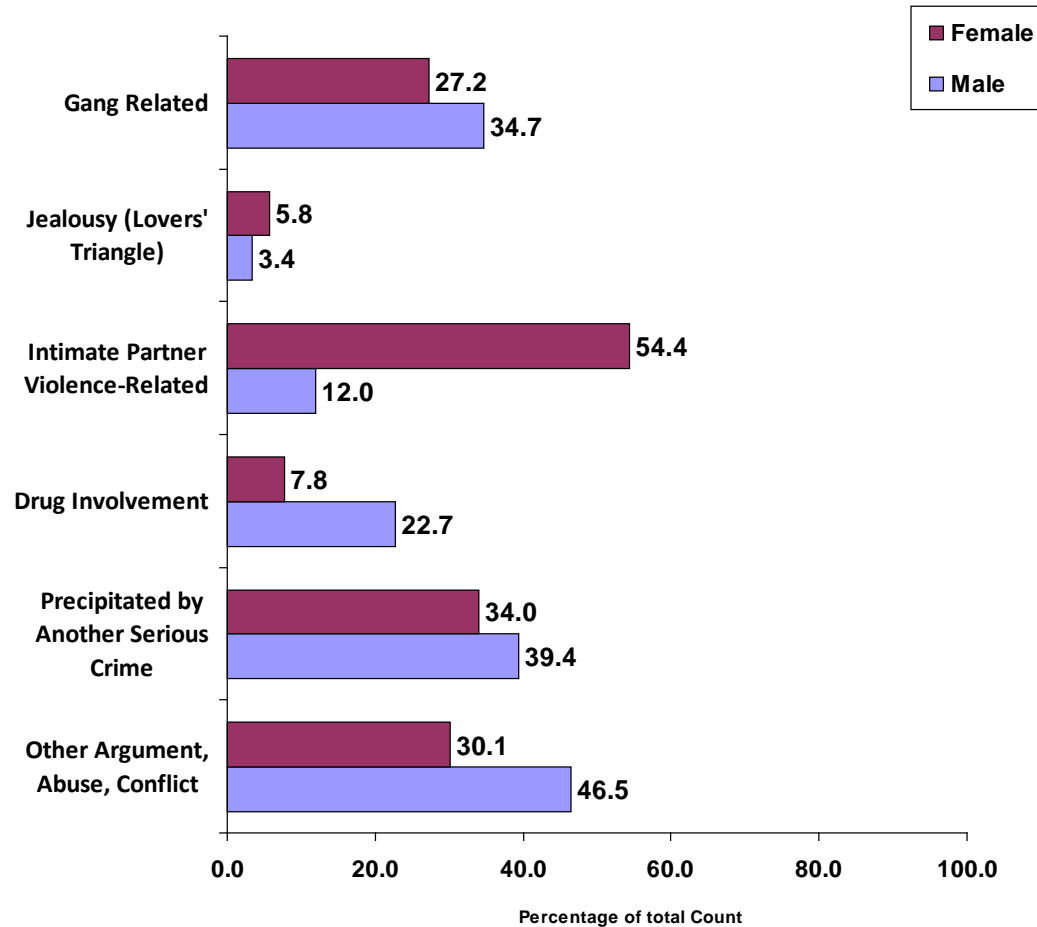
Suicide Rates by Age Group for Ages 10 or Older: N.C. Residents (NC-VDRS, 2013)



Precipitating Circumstances for Homicide

- Did the homicide result from:
 - an argument or conflict over money or property?
 - jealousy or distress over an intimate partner's relationship or suspected relationship with another person?
 - conflict between current or former intimate partners?
 - gang-related involvement?
 - interpersonal conflict, such as abuse, insult, grudge, or personal revenge?

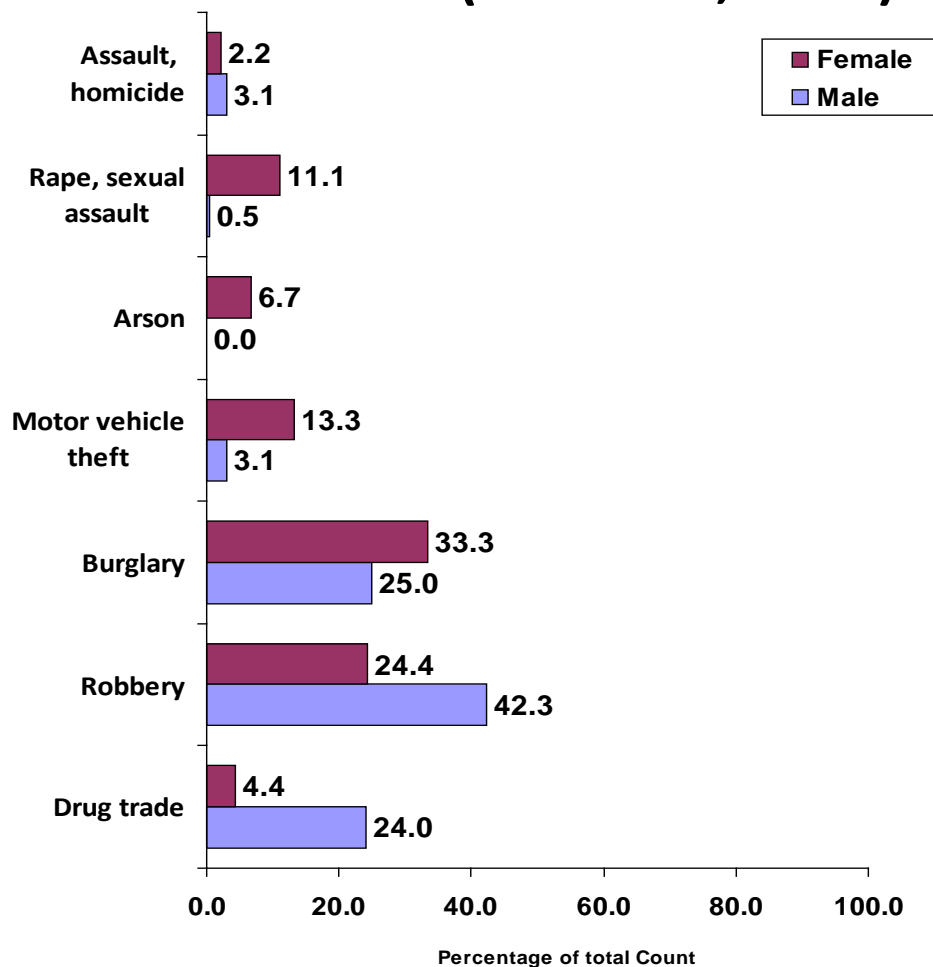
Homicide Circumstances: N.C. Residents (NC-VDRS, 2013)



Precipitating Crimes for Homicide

- Was the homicide precipitated by another crime:
 - Drug dealing or illegal drug use?
 - Rape or Sexual Assault?
 - Burglary?
 - Robbery?
 - Motor vehicle theft?
 - Assault?

Crimes Precipitating Homicides: N.C. Residents (NC-VDRS, 2013)



Partnerships: Community and Researchers

NC-VDRS Advisory Board

- Researchers (Duke, UNC, ECU, RTI)
- Local community partners
- Law Enforcement (Durham Chief of Police)
- Data Providers (Vital Records, SBI)
- Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
- State Organizations (NCCADV)

Durham Community

- Historical partnership with Durham since inception of NC-VDRS
- Great and active partners: researchers, Health Department, Police/Sheriff, community prevention groups
- Help inform our work and keep project grounded in community prevention efforts

Durham Reports

NORTH CAROLINA

Violent Death Reporting System
August 2009

Durham 2004 - 2006

North Carolina Injury & Violence PREVENTION Branch

Division of Public Health

North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services

North Carolina Injury & Violence PREVENTION Branch

VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: DURHAM COUNTY INCIDENTS: 2004-2009

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded state-wide surveillance system that collects detailed information on deaths that occur in North Carolina resulting from violence: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths for which intent could not be determined. NC-VDRS is a multi-source system that gathers information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports. The goal of this system is to aid researchers, legislators, and community interest groups in the development of public health prevention strategies to reduce violent deaths. All deaths reported in this document are based on location of occurrence rather than residence and, instead of a rate, the current ratio is reported. This statistic is derived from the total number of violent deaths resulting from injuries in a specified geographic region divided by the number of residents in this region. This document summarizes all fatal injuries from violence that occurred in Durham County for the years 2004 through 2009.

Manner of Death: Durham County, N.C., 2004-2009*

Manner of Death	Percentage
Suicide	39%
Homicide	56%
Unintentional Firearm	<2%
Legal Intervention	2%
Undetermined Intent	2%

*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- For the years 2004-2009, there were 301 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Durham County. Of these 301 deaths, 297 were N.C. residents (99%) and 272 were Durham County residents (90%).
- There were 170 homicides (56%), 117 suicides (39%), seven deaths from legal interventions (2%), six deaths of undetermined intent (2%), and one unintentional firearm death (<1%).

North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System

- In Durham County, the suicide ratio was 3.3 times greater for males than females, and the homicide ratio was 5.9 times greater for males than females.
- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be white than black or another racial group. Whites had 11.0 suicides per 100,000 population versus 6.2 suicides per 100,000 population for blacks.
- In contrast, blacks had 21.7 homicides per 100,000 population as opposed to whites who had 4.6 homicides per 100,000 population.

Manner of Death by Sex: Durham County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*

Manner of Death	Female	Male
Suicide	4.1	14.0
Homicide	3.1	19.5
All Violent Deaths	7.4	33.0

Manner of Death by Race: Durham County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*

Manner of Death	White	Black	Other Race†
Suicide	11.0	6.2	6.4
Homicide	4.6	21.7	5.3
All Violent Deaths	14.4	28.2	12.0

*Based on the county of injury occurrence.
†Other race refers to American Indians, Asians, and other races.

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NC-VDRS Resources



NORTH CAROLINA

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NORTH CAROLINA

Violent Death Reporting System

Annual Report 2012

North Carolina
Injury & Violence
PREVENTION Branch

Division of Public Health

North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services
November 2014

Violent Death Reporting System

Annual Report 2011

North Carolina
Injury & Violence
PREVENTION Branch

Division of Public Health

North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services
November 2013

Violence PREVENTION Branch

Surveillance system

Violence PREVENTION Branch

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Page 1 of 2



Violent Death Rates and Risk for Released Prisoners in North Carolina

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Released prisoners face high risk of early mortality. The risk of violent death, specifically homicide and suicide, are addressed in this study. Data on inmates released from the North Carolina Division of Adult Corrections ($N = 476$) matched to the Violent Death Reporting System are analyzed to estimate rates and demographic and criminal justice-related predictors. Violent death rates for persons released from prison were more than 7 times higher than for the general adult population. Results from multinomial logistic regression indicate decreased homicide risk for every year of age, whereas male gender and minority race increased risk. For suicide, minority race, release without supervision, and substance abuse treatment in prison decreased fatality risk. By contrast, a history of mental illness increased suicide risk. Implications for practice and research are discussed.

Keywords: mortality; homicide; suicide; reentry; mental health

Inmates released from prison in the United States face many challenges to successfully returning to society. Among the best documented threats to successful reentry are unemployment and homelessness, substance abuse, mental illness, physical illness, and return to criminal activity (Draine, Wolff, Jacoby, Hartwell, & Duclos, 2005; Freudenberg, Daniels, Crum, Perkins, & Richie, 2005; Langan & Levin, 2002; Mallik-Kane & Visser, 2008; Petersilia, 2003). In addition, studies have demonstrated that this population faces high risk of mortality postrelease, including both mortality by natural causes and violent fatalities (Binswanger et al., 2007; Rosen, Schoenbach, & Wohl, 2008; Zlodre & Fazel, 2012). Most research, in the United States or internationally, focus on

Violent Death Reporting System

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Research ever little and correct data, the death homicide of argu response sion, an result of and rese

There is an increase in violent deaths in federal prisons. For the first time, a federal prison (708,600) overall prison reentering co

Evaluation of Initial Fatal Reporting

Natalie J.M. Dailey, PhD

BACKGROUND Violence is a part of the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). We performed a pilot study to evaluate the system. We performed a 6-month and using NC-VDRS data for pilot study. We performed a 6-month and using NC-VDRS data for pilot study. We performed a 6-month and using NC-VDRS data for pilot study.

CONCLUSIONS Violence-related deaths in the United States are the second leading cause of death in the United States. Suicide is the second leading cause of death in the United States.

KEYWORDS violence-related deaths; suicide; homicide; reporting system; North Carolina

Suicide Initial Fatal Reporting

Sandra L. Murrain

Background Suicide is a leading cause of death in the United States. This study examines the impact of the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) on suicide reporting in North Carolina.

CONCLUSIONS Suicide is a leading cause of death in the United States. This study examines the impact of the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) on suicide reporting in North Carolina.

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Fatal North

Tamera Coyne

This commentary to firearms in North Carolina trends in firearm-related injuries. It discusses the impact of the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) on firearm reporting in North Carolina.

KEYWORDS firearms; North Carolina; National Violent Death Reporting System; injury; mortality

CONCLUSIONS Firearms are a leading cause of death in the United States. This study examines the impact of the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) on firearm reporting in North Carolina.

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NC

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY

Prevention Control and Violence

MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES DECLINE
Youth violence rates decline

Unintentional deaths: on the campus clam down on alcohol
Bystander intervenes in

Parenting program proper discipline
Poisonings can be

Motor vehicle collision claim another life
Concussions decrease

Published by the North Carolina Medical Society

GEN

Death differ

C. Sanford Z. Dennis

Severed a...
Correspondence: Marc C. Boyd, Director, NC Reporting System and Violence Branch, NC Public Health Service Center, NC 27699-1000, boyd@ncdhs.gov

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Intimate partner relationship for Injury Against Women partner assaults & Thoennes, 20 exceeded \$5.8 billion health care. Center for Injury prevention and control are available for victimization fo

NC-VDRS Website

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Violent Death Data

Violence, whether from assault or self-inflicted, takes the lives of nearly five North Carolinians every day (2006). Surveillance data can improve understanding of the causes and circumstances of violent deaths. Along with data from vital records, hospital discharge and emergency department data, in N.C. there is a system called **The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (N. C. VDRS)** that provides detailed information on deaths that result from violence.

Reports from the N.C. Violent Death Reporting System:

- [N.C. Violent Death Reporting System At A Glance PDF](#) 2 MB
- [2009 NC Violent Death Reporting System Provisional Tables PDF](#) 3.16 MB
- [2008 N.C. Violent Death Reporting System Annual Report PDF](#) 3.88 MB
- [2008 NC Violent Death Reporting System Provisional Tables 2008 PDF](#) 343 KB



North Carolina Violent Death
NC VDRS
Reporting System

North Carolina
Injury & Violence
PREVENTION Branch

NC-VDRS Data Users Agreement

Policy on Data Release and Publication of NC-VDRS Data

Introduction

The North Carolina – Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) policy on data release and publication of data reflects the collaborative nature of the NC-VDRS data and the desire to “provide data for public health purposes without compromising the privacy concerns, federal and state confidentiality concerns, proprietary interests, national security interests, or law enforcement activities”.

NC-VDRS database is a relational, incident-based system that includes secondary data from the Vital Records (VR), the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME), State Bureau of Investigation (SBI), local law enforcement (LLE), and crime laboratories (for firearms) on every reported incident of violence in North Carolina that results in a fatality as of January 1, 2004. Death Certificate and Medical Examiner data in the NC-VDRS are public record. In contrast, the law enforcement and type of weapon recorded on a crime laboratory report that are entered into NC-VDRS are not public record. Therefore the data in NC-VDRS require special confidentiality and data release policies.

The NC-VDRS policy on data release incorporates the major data release tenets of each agency that contributes data (acknowledging that each of these groups has different procedures and policies on data release) and the data release and publication policies of the National Violent Death Reporting System (see excerpt below; the full National Violent Death Reporting System data release policy is available from the NC-VDRS Director).

The CDC receives information about violent deaths from the state health departments pursuant to Cooperative Agreements for Development of the NVDRS. [North Carolina was funded to begin collecting data as of January 1, 2004.] These data do not contain obvious identifiers such as a name and street address (Table 1), but they do include fields that could potentially be identifying when used in the aggregate, such as the variables in Table 2. Some of the data [in the National and the North Carolina databases] will pertain to open investigations and will include sensitive information such as substance abuse and mental illness history.

The CDC’s Office of the General Counsel and the CDC’s Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Officer have been consulted regarding the legal basis for the protection of NVDRS data. They have informed NVDRS staff that the CDC has mechanisms to protect these data from disclosure if allowable under federal law. CDC may be asked to disclose data through such means as a FOIA request or a subpoena, both of which are discussed below.

NC-VDRS Data Sharing Agreement

I HEREBY AGREE TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS REGARDING MY USE OF THE NC-VDRS DATA

- I will destroy the data once my project is complete, e.g., 2 years after publication of a scientific paper. I understand that NC-VDRS will archive my data free of charge if I so request.
- I will not make a website release, press release, or other public statement using the NC-VDRS data without the express prior approval of NC-VDRS Director.
- I agree to acknowledge the OCME, SCHS, & Law Enforcement Agencies as the source of the NC-VDRS data in all publications, press release, website release, and public statements using the NC-VDRS data.
- I understand that the Director reserves the right to withdraw access to the data and cancel the data sharing agreement. In that case, all data that has been shared must be destroyed and the project terminated.
- I understand that I must maintain IRB approval for my project throughout the entire project
- I have reviewed the Policy on Data Release and Publication of NC-VDRS Data and I agree to abide by the policy.

Name:	Signature:	Date:

DATA CONFIDENTIALITY

I will treat the data as confidential and will not disclose the identity of anyone, living or dead, on the data file. I will report data in an aggregated fashion only. I have reviewed the Policy on Data Release and Publication of NC-VDRS Data and I agree to abide by the policy. Data will be password-protected and/or stored on secure servers at all times.

Name:	Signature:	Date:

¿Preguntas?



NC-VDRS

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www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/about/ncvdrs.htm

www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov